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Amendments to the Claims:

Please cancel claims 38-40 and amend claims 3, 7, 9, 11-14, 16-20, 24-25, 27, 33, 35, and 37 as set forth below without prejudice or disclaimer.

- 1. (Original) A method of treating a tumor in a subject which comprises administering to the subject an amount of a radiolabeled antibody effective to treat the tumor, where the radiolabeled antibody binds to a cellular component released by a dying tumor cell.
- 2. (Original) A method of imaging a tumor in a subject which comprises administering to the subject an amount of a radiolabeled antibody effective to image the tumor, where the radiolabeled antibody binds to a cellular component released by a dying tumor cell.
- 3. (Currently amended) The method of claim 1 or 2, wherein the cellular component is selected from the group consisting of a histone, a mitochondrial protein, a cytoplasmic protein, a pigment, and melanin.
- 4. (Original) The method of claim 3, wherein the tumor is a melanoma and the cellular component is melanin.
- 5. (Original) A method for treating a melanin-containing melanoma in a subject which comprises administering to the subject an amount of a radiolabeled antimelanin antibody effective to treat the melanoma.
- 6. (Original) A method for imaging a melanin-containing melanoma in a subject which comprises administering to the subject an amount of a radiolabeled antimelanin antibody effective to image the melanoma.

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7. (Currently amended) The method of claim 1 or 5 wherein the antibody is labeled

with an alpha-emitting radioisotope.

8. (Original) The method of claim 7 wherein the alpha-emitting radioisotope is 213-

Bismuth.

9. (Currently amended) The method of claim 1-or 5 wherein the antibody is labeled

with a beta-emitting radioisotope.

10. (Original) The method of claim 9 wherein the beta-emitting radioisotope is 188-

Rhenium.

11. (Currently amended) The method of claim 1- or 5 wherein the antibody is labeled

with a radioisotope selected from the group consisting of a positron emitter and

an admixture of any of an alpha emitter, a beta emitter, and a positron emitter.

12. (Currently amended) The method of claim 2-or 6 wherein the antibody is labeled

with a radioisotope selected from the group consisting of a beta emitter, a

positron emitter, and an admixture of a beta emitter and a positron emitter.

13. (Currently amended) The method of claim 2 or 6 wherein the antibody is labeled

with a radioisotope selected from the group consisting of 99m-Technetium, 111-

Indium, 67-Gallium, 123-Iodine, 124-Iodine, 131-Iodine and 18-Fluorine.

14. (Currently amended) The method of claim 1, 2, 5 or 6 wherein the subject is a

mammal.

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- 15. (Original) The method of claim 14 wherein the mammal is a human.
- 16. (Currently amended) The method of claim 1 or 5 wherein the dose of the radioisotope is between 1-1000 mCi.
- 17. (Currently amended) The method of claim 1, 2, 5 or 6 wherein the antibody is a monoclonal antibody.
- 18. (Currently amended) The method of claim $\frac{1}{2}$, 5 or 6 wherein the antibody is a $F(ab')_2$ fragment or a Fab' fragment of a whole antibody.
- 19. (Currently amended) The method of claim 1, 2, 5 or 6 wherein the antibody is an IgM antibody, an IgG antibody, or an IgA antibody.
- 20. (Currently amended) The method of claim $\frac{1}{2}$, 5 or 6 wherein the antibody is a peptide.
- 21. (Original) The method of claim 20, wherein the peptide is positively charged.
- 22. (Original) The method of claim 20, wherein the peptide is a decapeptide.
- 23. (Original) The method of claim 22, wherein the decapeptide is 4B4 (YERKFWHGRH) (SEQ ID NO:1).
- 24. (Currently amended) The method of claim 5 or 6 wherein the antibody is 6D2.

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25. (Currently amended) The method of claim 1, 2, 5 or 6 wherein uptake of radiolabeled antibody by the kidney is inhibited by administering a positively charged amino acid to the subject.

- 26. (Original) The method of claim 25, wherein the amino acid is D-lysine.
- 27. (Currently amended) The method of claim 1-or 5 which further comprises administering to the subject an amount of antibodies radiolabeled with a plurality of different radioisotopes.
- 28. (Original) The method of claim 27, wherein the radioisotopes are isotopes of a plurality of different elements.
- 29. (Original) The method of claim 27, wherein at least one radioisotope is a long range emitter and at least one radioisotope is a short range emitter.
- 30. (Original) The method of claim 29, wherein the long-range emitter is a beta emitter and the short range emitter is an alpha emitter.
- 31. (Original) The method of claim 30, wherein the beta emitter is 188-Rhenium and the alpha emitter is 213-Bismuth.
- 32. (Original) The method of claim 27, wherein the plurality of different radioisotopes is more effective in treating the tumor than a single radioisotope within the plurality of different radioisotopes, where the radiation dose of the single radioisotope is the same as the combined radiation dose of the plurality of different radioisotopes.

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33. (Currently amended) The method of claim 5 or 6 wherein uptake of radiolabeled anti-melanin antibody in the melanoma is at least 10 times greater than in surrounding muscle.

- 34. (Original) The method of claim 33, wherein the antibody is a peptide that binds to melanin.
- 35. (Currently amended) The method of claim 5 or 6 wherein the radiolabeled antimelanin antibody is not taken up by non-cancerous melanin-containing tissue.
- 36. (Original) The method of claim 35, wherein the non-cancerous melanin-containing tissue is hair, eyes, skin, brain, spinal cord, and/or peripheral neurons.
- 37. (Currently amended) The method of claim 1 or 5, which comprises multiple administrations of the radiolabeled antibody to the subject.

38-40. (Canceled)